

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianaian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 2.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1872.

NUMBER 29.

## The Louisianaian.

Published Thursdays and Sundays.  
Office 114 CARondelet STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
One Year \$5.00  
Six Months \$3.00  
Three Months \$1.50  
Single Copies 5 Cts.

Circulars, Programmes, General Business Cards, Posters, etc., etc., guaranteed to give general satisfaction to all who may wish to secure our services.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE Louisianaian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the Louisianaian, propose to fill a necessity which has been long and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the Louisianaian a desideratum in these respects.

### POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the Louisianaian shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We will advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity all resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among the sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

### TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

### EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing a common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

### FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all times "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,  
Bookeller and Stationer  
150 CANAL STREET,  
New Orleans, Louisiana.

## POLITICAL NOTICES.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 18, 1872.—The committee met pursuant to adjournment, President Pinchback in the chair.

There being a quorum present the committee proceeded to business.

The following resolution, presented by Hon. A. E. Barber, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State Convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872; also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

On motion of Hon. H. J. Campbell, the minutes were ordered to be printed in the official journal.

By order of the committee,  
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.

WILLIAM VIGORS, Recording Secretary, State Central Committee, Republican Party of Louisiana.

All Republican newspapers throughout the State are requested to copy.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Republican Party, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 18, 1872.—To the Republican State of Louisiana:

The Republican State Central Committee having, in the discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the last State Convention, arrived at the regular period which has been set apart by the usages of the party for its State Conventions, and having authorized its President to issue the usual call, therefore deem the occasion suitable to address these brief remarks upon the political situation to their fellow Republicans. The quadrennial election for a President of the United States occurs this year. The election of this high officer of the Republic, whose character and political views are so important, especially to the Republicans of the South, and whose selection almost decides our political fate for the next four years, and perhaps the whole future, makes this election one of the deepest and most vital interest to all our people. We feel that we speak their unanimous sentiment when we invite them to respond to the call of the National Republican Committee, and advise them to send our best representatives to the Philadelphia Convention, to help in selecting a tried, true and unflinching Republican to be our next President. Our State election is also, of the greatest importance. We have to elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, a new General Assembly, and Representatives in Congress. In fact, this election is to determine a question still more important to us than who shall be the next President. It is to determine for the next four years whether the State government shall be Republican or Democratic; in favor of equal rights, or against them; in favor of progress, education and improvement for all people, black as well as white, or in favor only of white progress, education and improvement, and opposed to equal advantages for the black people; whether we shall retain all that we have won and go forward, or whether we shall lose all and go back to where we were at the close of the war.

We wish plainly and distinctly to understand the fact that all parties opposed to the Republican party, whether under the name of Democrats, Reformers, People's party, or any other title whatever, are simply the old Democratic party under a new name, and have for their object but one thing, that is to throw the State government out of the control of the Republican party and into the hands of their enemies. Our people will also see that to defeat the strong and determined efforts of the enemy to again get control of the State, one thing is the great essential, that all Republicans shall be UNITED AND WORK TOGETHER. If we do this, victory is certain.

To this end we cordially invite all true and earnest Republicans, with-

out regard to past differences, to unite in this convention and to nominate such a ticket and adopt such a platform as will command the respect and support of the whole people.

All good Republicans also desire that our party, as we are assured it will, declare itself decidedly, distinctly and definitely in favor of retrenchment, reform, reduction of taxes and the removal of all unnecessary burdens on commerce and trade, and in favor of equal and just legislation for all interests and all classes of persons.

By order of the committee,  
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.

WILLIAM VIGORS, Recording Secretary, State Central Committee.

By authority vested in me, and in pursuance to the following resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Republican party, held March 18, 1872, at the committee rooms, to wit:

Resolved, That the President of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State Convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872; also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

I do hereby call a convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to be held at Mechanics' Institute, in New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, to select delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872, and also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

The basis of representation to said convention shall be as follows:

Parishes.	No. of delegates.
Acadiane	4
Avery	3
Assumption	3
Baton Rouge, East	4
Baton Rouge, West	4
Bossier	2
Bienvenue	2
Calcasieu	2
Cameron	2
Cattibouche	2
Concordia	4
Caddo	5
Caldwell	2
Carroll	2
Chalmette	2
De Soto	2
Feliciana, East	4
Feliciana, West	4
Franklin	2
Grant	2
Iberia	2
Iberville	6
Jackson	2
Jefferson	6
Lafayette	2
Louisiana	2
Lafourche	2
Martineau	2
Madison	2
Natchitoches	6
Orleans	2
Plaquemine	2
Pontecoupee	2
Richland	2
Rapides	2
St. Bernard	2
St. Helena	2
St. John Baptiste	2
St. Martin	2
St. Charles	2
St. James	2
St. Landry	2
St. Mary	2
Tangipahoa	2
Terrebonne	2
Texas	2
Union	2
Vermillion	2
Red River	2
Vernon	2
St. Tammany	2
Winn	2
Washington	2
Webster	2
Orleans—First Ward	2
Second Ward	2
Third Ward	2
Fourth Ward	2
Fifth Ward	2
Sixth Ward	2
Seventh Ward	2
Eighth Ward	2
Ninth Ward	2
Tenth Ward	2
Eleventh Ward	2
Twelfth Ward	2
Thirteenth Ward	2
Fourteenth Ward	2
Right Bank	2

The various parish committees throughout the State are requested to call parish conventions to elect delegates according to this apportionment.

By order of the committee,  
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.

WILLIAM VIGORS, Recording Secretary, Republican Executive Committee.

Republican papers throughout the State are requested to copy.

## POETRY.

### LAST WORDS OF CHAS. DICKENS.

"Shut the window," visions beautiful  
O'er my senses seem to roll,  
And the "garish light" feels painful  
When 'tis midnight in the soul.

"Shut the window," 'twere best now  
Work and waking thought should cease;  
Mind and body sigh for rest now  
In the everlasting peace.

"Shut the window," shade the mirror,  
Shut out earthly scenes; the brain  
That so fondly loved them never  
Shall reflect those scenes again.

"Shut the window," don't deplore me,  
Drop the curtain round my bed,  
Draw the white shroud softly o'er me,  
Simply tell the world he's dead.

"Shut the window," but to-morrow  
Fling the casement open wide;  
Child of Hope and not of Sorrow  
Tell them all I have not died.

## IMPORTANT TRIAL.

### THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

#### Charge of Judge Woods.

There has recently been tried before the United States Circuit Court at Mobile, Ala., the trial of a case against several persons for interfering with the rights of the free speech of citizens of the United States. As this application immediately to the Courts of the United States, and under the Congressional legislation growing out of the necessities of the period, possesses important claims to consideration, we offer no apology for transferring from the columns of the *Savannah Journal* the charge of Judge Woods to this jury.—ED. LOUISIANIAN.

#### JUDGE WOODS' CHARGE—OFFICIAL.

United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Alabama, December Term, 1871.

The United States vs. John J. Jolly and others.

John P. Southward and Alexander McKinstry for the United States—Robert H. Smith, Turner Reavis, Edmund W. Pettus and Thomas H. Herndon, for the Defendants.

The trial of this case was commenced on Monday, January 8, and continued until Saturday, January 13, when the jury were charged as follows by Judge Woods, J.:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—John J. Jolly, Robert G. Hamlett, James McCrown, Edward Meredith, Wm. Perkins, F. H. Mundy, John Perkins, Beverly Pierce, and Joseph Elliott, nine in number, are on trial before you charged with a violation of the 6th section of the act of Congress, approved May 31, 1870, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes." They are jointly indicted with twelve others, namely: John Hall, Jr., Wm. Pettigrew, Joseph Reynolds, George Bixie, Wm. Widesford, Hugh L. White, Elisha Estis, Charles Spencer, Wm. Harper, Wm. C. Hall, Thomas Cowan, and Edwin Reese, Jr., who have not appeared or been arrested.

The section of the law upon which the indictment is based declares: "That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, (to wit, the act of which this section forms a part,) 'or to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such person shall be guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, etc.' This, gentlemen, has been called a political prosecution. I think this is a mistake. The offense charged is not a political offense, as that term is generally and properly understood. This is simply a prosecution against the accused for an alleged violation of the constitutional rights of private citizens, and whether the cause is a political one or not, it is governed by the same rules of law, and your sworn duty is the same as in other cases.

This statute is the law of the land, and it is your duty and mine, in a proper case, to enforce it. It is intended for the protection of all citizens of the United States, of every class and condition, in the exercise and enjoyment of their constitutional rights. Its prohibitions are directed to all persons, its penalties fall on all offenders against its provisions, of every race, condition and party. Its operation is equal to all.

No man who takes care not to invade the constitutional rights of others, can be touched by it, and it protects the constitutional rights of all. It applies to all parts of our country, and its provisions extend to every State and Territory of this Union.

It is a just and wholesome act, and designed to promote peace and order, to protect every man, whether lofty or lowly, rich or poor, learned or ignorant, who says, "I am an American citizen," in the full enjoyment of all the privileges and immunities which are granted or secured to him by the Constitution of his country.

All classes of citizens are interested in its enforcement, no matter what their religion or politics, class or condition, or race, for it protects the rights of all alike.

The defendants are charged in three counts. The first declares that they and others named in the indictment, on the 25th of October, 1870, at Enlow, in Greene county, Alabama, banded and conspired together with intent to injure, threaten, oppress and intimidate Willard Warner, Charles Hays, Lewis E. Parsons and others, naming them, citizens of the United States, with intent to hinder and prevent their free exercise and enjoyment of the right of freedom of speech.

The second charges that the defendants and others named in the indictment, banded and conspired together, with the same intent, to hinder and prevent Charles Hays from the exercise and enjoyment of the right of freedom of speech, and the third charges a banding and conspiring together of the same parties with intent to injure, threaten, oppress and intimidate A. E. Paris, William Miller, Samuel Cockrell, and others, naming them, citizens of the United States, with intent to prevent and hinder them in the exercise of their Constitutional right peacefully to assemble.

You will sometimes see testimony in this case, and determine whether or not any two or more of the parties on trial, or any one or more of them together with anyone or more of the parties included in the indictment and not on trial, have conspired or banded together within the meaning of these terms as I have explained them to you.

If you find there has been no banding or conspiring together, by any of the parties, that is an end of the case, and your verdict should be generally not guilty. But if, on the other hand, you find, from the facts, that there was such a banding or such a conspiring, you will then address yourself to the inquiry whether it was with the criminal intent specified in the law. The intent must be either to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate a citizen of the United States with the purpose of preventing or hindering his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution of the United States.

I have decided, at a former term of this Court in these cases, that the right of freedom of speech and the right peacefully to assemble were rights secured by the Constitution of the United States.

Now if you find there was a banding or a conspiring together, and that the purpose of such banding or conspiring was either to injure, or to oppress, or to threaten, or to intimidate any citizen of the United States, with a view to prevent or hinder his exercise of the right of freedom of speech or of peaceable assembly, then the offense is established. Your only inquiry would then be, were the persons so injured, or oppressed, or threatened, or intimidated, the persons named in the indictment as having been injured, oppressed, threatened, or intimidated, or any of them.

If you find, from the facts proven, that there was a banding or a conspiring together, with the intent just stated, it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove anything further. It is the banding or conspiring together, with the unlawful intent, which the law punishes, and the offense is complete even although the purpose in view is not accomplished, or nothing done to accomplish it.

Much evidence has been given in the case on both sides in regard to the bearing of arms by the persons who came to Enlow on the 25th of October, 1870, when the events transpired which have given rise to this prosecution. I feel it my duty to say to you, that it is the right of an American citizen, whether he be black or white, to bear arms, provided he does so for his defense or for no unlawful purpose, and in a manner not forbidden by law. In Alabama, the carrying of concealed weapons is prohibited by statute. But if a man carries his weapon in full view, whether gun or pistol, and does so with unlawful purpose, his right to do so is as clear as his right to carry a watch or wear a chain.

I further instruct you, that the presence of armed men in a peaceable assembly does not authorize the breaking up of that assembly by violence. If the assembly is a peaceable one, convened for a lawful purpose, even if many men were armed, it had the right to assemble, and no man or body of men had the right to disperse it by violence.

A great deal of testimony has been introduced to show where the first shot came from on the occasion which gives rise to this prosecution. That is a matter for your decision. In case you should find that the first shot came from the assembly, then I instruct you that if a peaceable assembly consisting of many persons is convened for a lawful purpose, the unlawful conduct of one or more persons in that assembly, not participated in or abetted by the mass of the assembly, does not make the assembly any the less a peaceable one. If such violation of the law occurs, the offender himself should be arrested by the officers of the law, but there is no authority for breaking up violently the assembly. The idea is not to be tolerated for a moment, that the bad conduct of one or a few men in a public meeting, such conduct not being participated in or abetted by the mass of the assembly, justifies other men in breaking up that meeting by violence, or in banding together for that purpose. And I instruct you that such a banding together would be a violation of the law. If you find that the meeting, which convened on the south side of the courthouse in Enlow, on the 25th of October, 1870, assembled for a peaceable purpose, and that peaceful purpose continued I instruct you that the firing of a harmless or even fatal shot by a person in the meeting did not of itself authorize a violent assault upon the meeting. A thousand peaceful men should not be, and cannot be held responsible for the act of one or two men, in which they did not participate, and which they did not encourage or abet.

If a man in a peaceable assembly is guilty of a unlawful act, he should be arrested and brought to justice; but his act does not authorize even the officers of the law to use violence on innocent and peaceful men, or to disperse that peaceful assembly; much less does it authorize private and unofficial persons on their own motion to do so.

It is your province, gentlemen of the jury, to weigh the testimony, to

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

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[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

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Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$12	\$20
Two	7	12	15	20	35
Three	9	15	20	25	50
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Five	15	25	35	50	85
Six	18	30	45	70	100
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THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1872

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livered.

We have the gratification of  
acknowledging the receipt of an in-  
vitation to attend a Fancy Dress  
and Masquerade Ball this evening,  
March 28, at Brown's Hall, No. 130  
Melpomene street.

We copy from the Boston  
Daily Post a summary of a doubt-  
less highly entertaining lecture by  
J. Sella Martin, Esq., at Tremont  
Temple, on the evening of March  
19, 1872.

The Attakapas Register deems  
the following worthy of note, and  
the LOUISIANIAN takes pleasure in  
passing it on:

"At an election for delegates to  
the Colored Convention, Lieutenant  
Governor Pinchback was elected by  
the handsome vote of about three  
to one over his competitors. So  
much for the unpopularity of Pinch-  
back."

The Dunn Leader suggests  
to the Third Ward "Reformers" the  
impropriety of having any "Weeds"  
among them. Rather hard on the  
proprietor of the Times, against  
whom it says, that what he says as  
editor of the Times, and what he  
utters in the role of "Reformer" pre-  
sents him in the light of "now you  
see it, and now you don't."

The Republicans of Texas  
have called a Convention to as-  
semble in the city of Houston on  
the second Tuesday of May, 1872,  
for the purpose of electing delegates  
to the Philadelphia Presidential  
nominating Convention; and for a  
thorough organization of the party  
for the approaching campaign.

## QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

The question now profoundly  
agitating the minds and thoughts  
of all true Republicans in this State  
is, what prospects exist of healing  
the breaches in the ranks of the  
party so as to afford some reason-  
able assurance of success in the  
coming campaign? The principal  
claimants to the leadership and con-  
trol of the two wings into which we  
are divided, have wrangled together  
denounced each other, to the ut-  
most down here since August 1871,  
with what reasons have been re-  
peatedly dwelt on, and now that  
the "day of battle" is drawing nigh,  
these gentlemen betake themselves  
to Washington, and respectfully  
submit their grievances to the Pres-  
ident of the United States, in whom  
strangely it is mutually acknowl-  
edged reposes the ability to at once  
and for all settle the dispute. On  
the one side Mr. Pinchback's wing  
claims to be true representatives of  
the Republican party of this State,  
and allege that the only vitality and  
influence which their opponents  
possess and exercise are derivable  
from the Federal patronage which  
they, by usurpation, are enabled to  
use; and which the President in-  
discreetly permits by not rebuking  
it. On the other side Marshal  
Packard's wing claims to be the  
only true representatives of the  
party and charge on their opponents  
interested and base motives for the  
pursuance of the course they are  
following.

The dispute has run so high, and  
the passions and prejudices of these  
leaders have been so wrought upon,  
that doubtless each honestly believes  
himself to be right and bound by  
every consideration to maintain their  
respective attitude and pursue their  
course, even at the hazard of de-  
feating the party at the polls.

We do not charge this as a de-  
termination because the present ef-  
forts, the appeal to the President as  
a *demerit resort*, is evidence to the  
contrary, but if they should fail of  
effecting a reconciliation as the very  
latest dispatches indicate, what will  
be the next step taken in our midst?

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback  
has called a convention, and it is  
announced that Mr. Packard will  
soon call one of the adherents of  
his wing.

Now it is useless blinking the  
question, THE REPUBLICAN MASSES OF  
THE STATE must come to the rescue  
and decide this question and that  
without delay.

As soon as our leaders shall re-  
turn to our midst, whatever of com-  
promise, or of self-abnegation is  
demanded to effect a union must be  
made; and those sacrifices which  
are imperative, in order for our suc-  
cess, must be peremptorily dictated  
and enforced by the sober, united,  
and determined action of Republi-  
cans all over the State.

It is like repeating a "thrice told  
tale" to say that if we are to win  
our ranks must not be broken.  
This is universally known and ad-  
mitted. And yet at a period when  
unity should characterize our initial  
proceedings we are witnessing the  
lamentable and ruinous spectacle of  
wide—wide—division. We repeat  
that from every present indication  
the decision of the strife will be re-  
mitted to the PEOPLE.

In connexion with the above  
reflections it has suggested itself to  
us, that according to the basis of re-  
presentation, and the mode of elec-  
ting delegates to the State Conven-  
tion as published in the call of Mr.  
Pinchback the President of the Re-  
publican State Central Committee,  
there is the most ample latitude for  
the free, ample, and untrammelled  
exercise of popular choice. And we  
do not see why Mr. Packard who  
also claims to be President of a simi-  
larly representative Committee  
should not in the interest of true  
republicanism, and with the pros-  
pect of union and sure party success,  
adopt the same date, the same basis,  
and the same mode, and let there be  
one joint election at the same time,  
one joint set of delegates for one nom-  
inating Convention, and one set of  
Republican nominees to be elected in  
November. This mode of settling a  
dangerous quarrel would doubtless  
involve mutual sacrifices, and en-  
danger the prospects of certain as-  
pirants to place and honors. But  
as all good Republicans must al-  
ways place party success immeasur-  
ably beyond the gratification of  
personal ambition or the most  
laudable desire for self-aggrandize-  
ment, we speak as to "wise  
men" and leave them to "judge what  
we say."

## PROFESSOR F. M. WILLIAMS.

If the city papers correctly repre-  
sent Professor F. M. Williams  
speech at the third ward "Reform"  
meeting, the other night, we have  
to confess considerable surprise at  
his utterances.

In the first place it cannot have  
escaped Mr. Williams' notice that  
no law has been enacted, or attempt  
to be enacted, which proposed to  
enforce "social equality." The  
Professor must know that there is  
a vast distinction between "civil  
and political equality," the right to  
the enjoyment of public privileges  
without reference to aught than  
ability to pay for them, and the  
right to associate in companionship  
with everybody. But if he means  
that for his part he does not desire  
nor claim "equality" with any per-  
son that required law to enforce  
such a claim, we can more easily  
understand him and know precise-  
ly to what era of our history he  
belongs.

On the school question we find a  
repetition of the same conservatism.  
"For his part he did not care where  
his children were educated so long  
as they obtained that education." Neither does any other intelligent  
man "care" in the abstract.

But Professor Williams has lost  
sight of a very material element in  
the consideration of such a ques-  
tion. He forgets that one of the  
prime objects is the obliteration of  
prejudice, which separation and  
caste distinctions tend so certainly  
to perpetuate. He forgets that  
most—if not all—of the prejudices  
and aversions against our race are  
founded on that ignorance of negro  
character, which his "don't care"  
system is well calculated to con-  
tinue.

But in what remarkably strange  
contrast does a colored man appear  
when alluding to the claims of his  
race, with the white "Reformers"  
around him who are willing "for  
their part," to throw open the  
schools, the churches, the saloons,  
the theatres, the steamboats and  
railways to colored men; believing  
it to be ridiculous to acknowledge  
them eligible to be members of the  
Legislature, Senators and Governors,  
and yet unfit to imbibe a glass of  
soda water or whisky over the same  
counter, or to sit in the same room  
in the common school. The "Re-  
formers" proposing to yield every  
right to which they acknowledge us  
entitled, and an experienced colored  
professor, repudiating any desire  
for the enjoyment of those rights,  
is a mournful commentary on the  
times we live in.

A couple of days ago a rain  
storm passed over our City, and  
deluged the streets with water,  
which found its way into the canals  
and basins. But to the great de-  
triment of scores of suburban gar-  
deners these reservoirs were over-  
flowed and the hopes of many a  
laboring man and the labors of  
weary months blasted in an hour,  
by the rush of water over their  
cultivated plots. The only consol-  
ation to be derived is that the drain-  
age machines are ineffectual. How  
long the unfortunate residents of  
the rear portion of the city will have  
to suffer from the utter and criminal  
stupidity of the City Council, in  
their neglect to provide efficient  
drainage apparatus it is impossible  
to predict. In the meantime it  
must be as exceedingly annoying as  
destrous to reflect that much of  
the casualties of overflow might be  
prevented.

Telegraphic dispatches of  
March 25 announce the arrival in  
Washington of Lieutenant Govern-  
or Pinchback, Senator Harris, and  
Representative L. J. Souer, and the  
call of the former gentleman at the  
Executive Mansion, and arranging  
for an interview with the President  
on Tuesday. Accordingly they met  
President Grant in consultation  
over the lamentable condition of  
Republican prospects here, and it  
is reported made overtures of com-  
promise with a view to uniting the  
party in the coming campaign; but  
the character of the proposals and  
the result of the interview have not  
transpired.

FRANKLIN STATUE.—The City  
Council, on Tuesday last, accepted  
the present from C. A. Weed, Esq.,  
of a statue of Benjamin Franklin,  
by Hiram Powers, and propose to  
erect it on a suitable pedestal in the  
center of Lafayette Square. ]

## PRECISELY SO.

A correspondent in yesterday's  
Times bitterly animadverts on the  
course of the "Reformers" in cen-  
suring the "Democracy" for their  
cruel proscription of the colored  
race. Ann in the course of his re-  
marks says:

"Political parties can only safely  
promise that which they can give  
by legal enactment. Upon matters  
of mere opinion or sentiment,  
which are thus beyond the proper  
sphere of legal control, they cannot  
pledge themselves."  
This is exactly the feature that  
we have been endeavoring to im-  
press on the minds of our Republi-  
can friends. They must under-  
stand that the "Reformers" are only  
expressing individual opinions—  
"mere opinion or sentiment"—and  
when through the credulity of our  
people our party is disrupted, its  
successor will easily escape all obli-  
gation to keep faith with us on  
this very ground, that "Reformers"  
represent no body but themselves  
and therefore could not pledge any  
party to fulfill their wild promises.

It is ridiculously absurd to sup-  
pose that there exists any consid-  
erable number of members of the  
Democratic party of Louisiana who  
are willing to freely concede the  
privileges which the so-called Re-  
form party express their anxiety  
our people should enjoy, and equally  
simple is it to suppose that the real  
Reformers will be sufficiently num-  
erous and influential to carry out  
the views and pledges they are now  
so prodigal in expressing.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Early on  
Monday morning the N. O. Mobile  
and Texas Railroad train met with  
a serious accident. At a spot be-  
tween Belle Fontaine and Ocean  
Springs, some of the mud sills gave  
away under the weight of the pass-  
ing train, and the engineer perceiv-  
ing the danger and endeavoring to  
avoid a fatal casualty did his utmost  
to cross, but the locomotive was  
thrown across the track, while the  
tender, baggage car, and two pas-  
senger coaches were thrown down  
the embankment. Fortunately no  
lives were lost. Several passengers  
were severely bruised but none  
fatally hurt.

Our facetious confrere of the  
Donaldsonville Chief is responsible  
for the following:  
"If, as the New Orleans Mitral-  
house suggests as probable, the next  
Legislature will be composed of  
penitentiary convicts and such low  
characters, the editor of that paper  
stands a pretty fair show of re-  
election."

We direct attention to the  
call for a meeting of the LOUISIANA  
PROGRESSIVE CLUB to-morrow even-  
ing.

## OUR FIRST WAR STEAMER.

At the beginning of the present  
century, the navy of the young na-  
tion just rising on this continent  
was possessed of some of the best  
vessels in the world. Among them  
was the famous Constitution, which  
vessel is still in the service, having  
been stationed at the Naval Acad-  
emy, as a school-ship for the last  
ten years.

About this date the steam-engine  
was used to propel vessels by means  
of paddle-wheels. To whom really  
belongs the honor of applying steam  
as a motor for ships is a disputed  
point, into the discussion of which  
it is not desirable to enter; it is,  
however, pretty well settled that  
Fulton was the first builder of a  
steamboat intended for traffic. The  
success of this vessel was followed  
by great improvements in that line,  
and rendered possible the grand  
system of internal commerce for  
which this country is so well adapt-  
ed. In 1814 the same Fulton pro-  
posed to build a floating battery for  
the defense of New York Harbor, the  
vessel to be propelled by steam, with  
a central paddle-wheel. This is the  
first known proposition to use the  
new motive power for war purposes.

This vessel was to carry twenty guns  
on her gundeck, and to make a speed  
of four miles per hour. In addition  
to her armament on deck, it was  
intended that she should have two  
submarine guns on each bow, so as  
to strike an enemy below the water-  
line; this provision was made for  
throwing a large body of water  
upon an enemy at close quarters.  
The ship was launched in November,  
1814, in a little more than four  
months from the laying of the keel;  
by June, 1815, her machinery was

in place, and a trial trip took place  
in New York Bay, which was a  
great success. At a latter period  
she made a trip to sea about twen-  
ty-six miles from New York, with  
all her ordnance and armament on board,  
attaining a speed of nearly six knots.  
This formidable craft was named  
by her projector the Demologos, but  
after his death she was called the  
Fulton; she was used as a receiving-  
ship at the New York Navy-yard af-  
ter her completion until 1820, when  
she was accidentally blown up by  
the explosion of the powder in her  
magazine. Such was the first ven-  
ture of our government toward war  
steamers.—From "Naval Architec-  
ture, Past and Present," by ALLAN T.  
BROWN, in Harper's Magazine for  
April.

## THE MISTAKE OF HIS LIFE.

General Frank T. Sherman's  
grand mistake was committed under  
the following circumstances:  
In the fall of 1866—General Phil  
Sheridan was in the Shenandoah  
Valley, engaged in the praiseworthy  
work of reducing that fertile coun-  
try into a howling wilderness, and  
making it "warm" for Mr. Jubal  
Early. Among other gallant sol-  
diers whom he had selected for his  
personal staff, was Colonel Frank T.  
Sherman, of Chicago, son of the  
late ex-Mayor Sherman, and at that  
time commanding the Eighty-eighth  
Illinois Volunteers, better known as  
the "Railroad Regiment."

Phil and the "boys in blue," not-  
withstanding the terrible condition  
of the woods through which they  
were compelled to march, pushed  
vigorously after Gen. Early's raga-  
muffins. The Union army met with  
only slight opposition in front, but  
was greatly annoyed by Mosby and  
his men, who hovered in the rear,  
sweeping down on any poor devils  
who lagged through fatigue or stole  
away from the main body on for-  
saking expeditions. Suddenly, one  
day, an officer galloped up to Gen.  
Sheridan and informed him that  
Capt. —'s battery could not be  
dragged any further through the  
mud; that the guns had been hauled  
into an adjoining field and aban-  
doned.

General Sheridan at once called  
Sherman and "Sandy" Forsyth of  
his staff, and rode back in the di-  
rection of the abandoned battery.  
Coming to the field where the guns  
had been "planted," Sheridan gazed  
at them for a moment, and then  
asked Sherman what he thought it  
best to do under the circumstances.  
He explained to Frank that it would  
not do to leave the battery there,  
without in some way rendering the  
guns useless, for if they did Mosby  
would soon come along that way,  
steal them, and open a "fire in the  
rear."

Said Phil to Frank; "What would  
you do in an emergency of this  
character?"

"Why," blandly replied Sherman,  
"I would do so and so," and then he  
went on and explained to his supe-  
rior the proper mode of procedure.  
When he had concluded—

"Correct, Colonel!" exclaimed the  
hero of Shenandoah, "take a detail  
of men and destroy that battery."

And Frank went to work. It  
was 2 o'clock in the afternoon when  
he began his labors, and it was 4  
the next morning when he concluded  
them, and it was 10 in the forenoon  
before he caught up with headquarters.

It was the most difficult job he  
had ever undertaken, and only a  
few days ago, when recalling the  
circumstance to a friend, General  
Frank remarked:  
"From that day until I severed  
my connection with the army, I  
never again volunteered any sug-  
gestions as to the best mode of de-  
stroying abandoned artillery. My  
superior knowledge on that occasion  
caused me to make the mistake of  
my life. After that day's work I  
confined myself to the obeying or-  
ders, and left to others the pleasant  
duty of offering suggestions to  
Sheridan."

A newspaper advertisement  
calls for a plain cook, able to dress  
a little boy five years old.

When a man has tried every  
thing and found it will not answer,  
let him go where there is an echo  
and try that.

## LECTURE ON THE SOUTH.

A lecture was delivered at Tremont  
Temple last evening by Rev. J. Sella  
Martin, who gave some of the results  
of his observations during his re-  
cent stay at the South. Among the  
gentlemen on the platform, were  
ex-Governor Claflin, Hon. Harvey  
Jewell, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Hon.  
E. S. Toby, R. K. Potter, and  
others.

Hon. Thomas Russell presided,  
and the meeting was opened with  
prayer by Rev. Dr. Kirk, who, being  
now blind, was led forward to the  
desk, Judge Russell, after a few  
remarks referring to the agitations  
of the slavery question in this city,  
before the war, wherein Mr. Martin  
figured, introduced that gentleman  
to the audience.

The lecture was received with  
applause, of which he provoked  
frequent repetitions during his ex-  
tempore address. He began  
with a reference to his mission to  
England during the war, which was  
for the purpose of enlightening the  
minds of the English people upon  
the actual state of the public mind  
at the North respecting slavery.  
That feeling had not at that time  
ripened into a definite policy. After  
stating the first difficulties that met  
him when he landed in a smoky city  
of three millions of people, where he  
did not know a soul, he attributed  
the success which he finally had to  
the influence indirectly of the late  
Governor Andrew, and Rev. Dr.  
Kirk, to each of whom he paid warm  
tributes.

Since his return from the South  
he had observed with some chagrin  
the tone of certain newspapers and  
other organs of the public opinion  
respecting the doings of the colored  
people of the South, more particu-  
larly respecting their political ac-  
tion. He thought it unreasonable  
to demand that the political action  
of these recently emancipated slaves  
should exhibit an equal intelligence,  
virtue and self-denial with that of  
men who had had the advantages  
of the training, the education and  
wealth of generations. It was al-  
leged that the negroes were incom-  
petent and were led away by de-  
signing carpet-baggers, and that  
they were not proof against bribery.

While admitting the truth of  
these allegations to a certain extent,  
he thought that the mitigating cir-  
cumstances of their situation were  
not duly considered. Without at-  
tempting to defend what was not  
morally defensible, he wished to  
call attention to the disadvantages  
under which the colored people la-  
bered, the intellectual and moral  
degradation of slavery to which they  
had ever been subject, of course  
made them in some degree incom-  
petent for the high duties of citizen-  
ship and legislation to which they  
had been suddenly called. It was  
to be remembered that citizenship  
was thrust upon them by the polit-  
ical necessities of the North, during  
the administration of Johnson.  
Lincoln's successor had sought to  
reverse Lincoln's policy, and if the  
North were not to lose all the re-  
sults of the war, steps adequate to  
defeat Johnson's policy must be  
taken. The colored people of the  
South were alive to the situation,  
and, if not so intelligent in regard  
to all the principles of political duty  
as their Northern brethren, had  
this governing sentiment to guide  
them, namely: that they were deter-  
mined not to do what Johnson  
wanted to have done.

If incompetent men came into the  
halls of legislation, it was to be re-  
membered that no effort was made  
by the intelligent part of the com-  
munity to prevent that result. The  
Southern whites regard negro suf-  
frage as a farce, and in refusing to  
vote themselves, had flattered them-  
selves with the idea that the negroes  
would not dare to go up to vote  
any more than would one of their  
dogs. Herein they were disappoint-  
ed and chagrined. The Speaker  
defended the conduct of many of  
the carpet-baggers, as they were  
called, who did what was in their  
power to enlighten the negroes in  
regard to the political principles of  
the North. Some of this class of  
men were no doubt corrupt, and  
abused the confidence of the colored  
people.

In regard to bribes, the Speaker  
said that too many of the negroes  
reasoned that if the white man, with  
his superior intelligence and greater  
experience in public affairs, thought  
it right to offer bribes, it could not  
be wrong for them to accept the

proffer. This was a loose argu-  
ment, but it was the best that the  
education of slavery had secured for  
the white men; he alleged, and  
the corrupt schemes which were  
carried by negro votes.

The proscription to which  
negroes were subject was pointed  
out in a graphic and amusing man-  
ner, and the terrorism which the  
klux had produced in certain sec-  
tions was described. He was  
here to make any appeal in be-  
half of any special candidate, but  
would say that the colored peo-  
ple of the South had not had any  
portunity to know much about war-  
man in connection with the pre-  
sency, except Gen. Grant; and  
whenever his name is mentioned  
among them, it awakes a response  
of gratitude and confidence in every  
heart. Their regard for him was  
man like the late Lieut. Gen. Grant  
was identified with the consoling  
which those men had with the  
administration at Washington, and  
thought that this confidence in  
Grant could not be shaken by any  
combination of demagogues, playing  
upon the political jealousies of the  
West and the prejudices of the  
Southern whites; and that as the  
negroes had shown their gratitude  
to the nation and the people of the  
North in the past, by a sacrifice  
the performance of political duty  
the polls, in the face of dangers un-  
paralleled, they would do so in the  
future in support of the nominee  
the party that had given them lib-  
erty and citizenship.

The speaker closed with some  
remarks upon the education and  
the public worship of the negroes  
of the South, which he deemed on  
the whole to be in a progressive and  
prosperous condition.—Boston Lat  
Globe.

LABOR IN VEIN.—Working in a  
mine.  
A BURST OF ELOQUENCE.—In-  
fused idea.  
THE CHEAPEST WINE YOU CAN  
DRINK.—The wine of other people's  
troubles.

BRUTALLY TRUE.—What is new  
every American's heart?—It  
stomach.

—Teach your children to be  
themselves—but not to what does  
belong to them.

ROOMS OF THE SUB-EXECUTIVE COM-  
MITTEE, Republican party of Louisiana,  
Orleans, March 25, 1872.—The Sub-  
executive Committee of the Republican  
party of Louisiana meets daily in the  
Clerk's office, Mechanics' Institute.  
Friends from the country are requested  
to call.

Office hours from ten o'clock A. M.  
half past two o'clock P. M.  
By order of the Sub-Committee,  
WILLIAM VIGERS,  
Secretary Sub-Executive Committee,  
Republican party of Louisiana.

All Republican papers throughout the  
State are requested to copy this notice.

ROOMS SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF THE PARISH OF  
NEW ORLEANS, March 26, 1872.—The fol-  
lowing resolutions, presented by William  
Murray, on the above date, were adopted.

Resolved, That the State Central Executive  
Committee of the Republican Party of the  
State of Louisiana, through its president,  
P. B. S. Pinchback, has convened a State  
convention of the Republican party,  
to meet in Mechanics' Institute, city of New  
Orleans, on Thursday, the second day of  
May, 1872, for the purposes enumerated  
in the proclamation of said State Commit-  
tee, therefore, be it  
Resolved, That the elections for dele-  
gates to said State Convention shall be  
held in each of the wards of the city of  
New Orleans on MONDAY, the twenty-  
ninth day of April, 1872, the polls to be  
open from nine o'clock A. M. to eight  
o'clock P. M.  
Resolved, That the Secretary be author-  
ized to publish the foregoing resolutions  
daily in the New Orleans Republican  
National Republican, and in each issue of  
the Louisianian, from this date to the  
twenty-ninth of April, 1872.  
J. D. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

There will be a special meeting  
of the LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVE CLUB  
on Friday evening, March 29, 1872.  
All members are earnestly solicited  
to attend.

H. A. CORBIN,  
Secretary.

## G. U. O. F.

Regular Meetings of Amos Lodge 1872  
on the first and third Thursday of each  
month at the corner of St. Peter St. Church  
streets.

F. A. DAVIS, N. G.  
Wm. A. BARON, P. M.

New Orleans, March 25, 1872.  
There will be a Grand Ball at  
"Brown's Hall," No. 130 Melpomene  
street on Thursday evening, 29th  
inst., by the GRANT GUARDS.  
Tickets of admission can be ob-  
tained at the Hall.  
E. BROWN.



## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE  
American People  
OF THE INTRODUCTION  
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE  
UNITED STATES OF  
Dr. G. Colletto's  
CELEBRATED EUROPEAN  
RENOVED ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

The success of which in England, France, Germany, Austria and Prussia is unprecendented, having entirely superseded all magisterial, cathartics, pills, etc., of every description, and are universally acknowledged to be the most effective and agreeable Purgative ever introduced.

Dr. Colletto has just completed arrangements to supply the people in America with the celebrated Alternative Pills, and to prevent any imitations, he has caused them to be stamped with his name, and the name of his residence, No. 22 Carondelet street, New Orleans, where orders are already pouring in from all parts of the country. Dr. Colletto, therefore, the people that his

## ALTERNATIVE PILLS

are not gotten up on speculation and never intended to be sold at a profit. He is a graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and during his extensive practice in Europe, he has seen the most successful results, and his name has been so complete, that it has been adopted even himself, and surpassed his own sanguine expectations. One or two boxes have cured the following complaints, which are at the foundation of all diseases:

If your blood is rancid or vitiated, purify it with

## DR. COLLETO'S ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

If your skin is diseased and you are covered with pimples, boils, blotches, old sores, every or scrofula.

## DR. COLLETO'S ALTERNATIVE PILLS

remove and cure them all.

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If you are worse, and have Ulcers, Cancer, Tumors, the effect is magical and the cure complete in taking

## DR. COLLETO'S ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

If your Liver is sluggish and you are suffering with jaundice and palpitation of the heart, you can be cured by taking

## DR. COLLETO'S ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

If your digestion is bad, and you are constipated, your skin dry and feverish, your head hot and aching, your mouth and lips red and your eyes red and congested, and, if you will find immediate relief in taking

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If you have inflammation of the stomach, bowels, womb, kidneys or bladder, with pain in the small of the back, difficulty in stooping without feeling weakness in the knees and dizziness in the head, with dimness of sight, you can remove the inflammation and restore your strength by using

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If you have an enfeebled and debilitated constitution, and are afflicted with lassitude, loss of memory, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, short breath, and are nervous and restless, with bad circulation of the blood, try DR. COLLETO'S ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

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If you reside in a climate where you are liable to Yellow Fever, Typhoid or Typhus, or Fever and Ague, you can escape these diseases entirely by taking as a preventive

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If you are spring and summer, when dysentery and diarrhoea are so prevalent among children and adults, one box of

## DR. COLLETO'S ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

will check the complaint and cure you at once. Should you be attacked with that fatal disease, Cholera, so fatal in its effects, it is perfectly harmless if you are provided with a box of

## DR. COLLETO'S ALTERNATIVE PILLS!

The following is only one of thousands of testimonials that could be published, but as it is from four of the most eminent Physicians in London, it is considered a substantial proof of their efficacy in all Cholera cases:

12 Hyde Park Gate, London, August 15, 1871.

Dr. G. Colletto:—We have pleasure in informing you that several trials of your valuable Alternative Pills, both among our outside and inside, and especially in the Fever and Cholera Hospitals, we have found that in every case where your Pills were given in time, they invariably checked the disease at once, and especially so in all Cholera cases, as a single life of which has been lost, where we have used them. Such is our experience, we have decided to adopt your Alternative Pills, and find most obnoxious drugs, and oblige your most obedient servants,

A. K. WYMAN, Bart. M. D.  
JOHN F. MARTIN, M. D.  
HENRY C. BOWEN, M. D.  
C. K. TRACY, M. D.

Dr. Colletto would also state as an evidence of their usefulness in Fever cases that his

## ALTERNATIVE PILLS

were used by His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES during his illness, and the surgeon would not allow any other Purgative to be used.

Under the people may not be deceived in purchasing his Alternative Pills, he would state that they are all manufactured

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32 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

When he prefers to receive all applications for the pills, he may send a medicine which he can guarantee and which will prevent impostors from trying to counterfeit; but after having once used them, patients can never be deceived by the substitution of any obnoxious compound.

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All letters and applications through the post should be addressed to

DR. G. COLLETO,

Post Office Box 890, New Orleans, La.

Medical Office and Surgery,

22 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Call for a National Convention of the Colored People of the United States.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22, 1872.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Southern States Convention of Colored Men, which convened in this city on the 18th day of October, 1871:

WHEREAS, the time fixed for the assembling of this Convention was very unfortunate, owing to the important canvasses going on in several of the Southern States, and the inability of many good men to attend, in consequence of the same; and whereas, many prominent colored men disapproved of said call, because they considered it sectional; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be, and is hereby, authorized to call a National Convention of the colored people of the United States, to meet at the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 2d Wednesday of April 1872.

Resolved, That the representation to said Convention shall be two from each State or Territory at large, and one for each twenty thousand colored voters, and one for each fractional part over ten thousand, to be elected as the State may determine.

Pursuant to authority vested in me under the foregoing resolutions, I hereby call upon the colored people of the United States to elect and commission delegates to assemble in convention on the day and at the place mentioned at 12 o'clock M., to consider their political and material interests.

The ratio of representation as laid down in the foregoing resolutions, is expected to be strictly adhered to.

Respectfully,

ALONZO J. RANSIER,

President of the "Southern States Convention of Colored Men."

Papers friendly to the cause of equality before the law and the material interests of the colored people, will please copy.

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The Bazar is excellent. Like all the periodicals which the Harpers publish, it is almost ideally well edited, and the class of readers for whom it is intended—the mothers and daughters in average families—cannot but profit by its good sense and good taste, which, we have no doubt, are to-day making very many homes happier than they may have been before the women began taking lessons in personal and household and social management from this good-natured mentor.—*The Nation, N. Y.*

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decide what weight is to be given to the evidence of the several witnesses, and to find the facts. With that the Court cannot and will not interfere, save to lay down the rules of law which ought to govern you.

In estimating the credit to be given to the testimony of a witness, you will consider his interest in the event, if he has any; his opportunities for knowing the facts to which he testifies; and his character for truth is put in issue, you will consider that. The law presumes that all witnesses speak the truth until the contrary is shown. If there is conflict in the testimony of the witnesses, it is your duty, if you can, to reconcile it without imputing perjury to any. If the statements of the witnesses cannot be reconciled, then you are to judge from all the circumstances, and from the character of the witnesses, and their opportunity of observation, which are to be believed.

Bearing these instructions in mind, you will consider the case of each one of the defendants on trial. Take their names separately and inquire: Did this man band and conspire with any one or more of the persons named in the indictment, with the intent charged? That will be your simple inquiry. If he did, your verdict will be guilty as to him. If he did not, your verdict will, of course, be not guilty. Having disposed of one defendant, you will take up the case of another, and so consider them, one by one, until all are disposed of. You may find all the defendants on trial not guilty, or you may find them all guilty, or you may find any one, two or more, not guilty, and you may find any one, two or more, guilty.

Allusion has been made by counsel to the severity of the penalties inflicted by the law on which this indictment is predicated. With that you have nothing to do. Your whole duty will be accomplished when you pass upon the guilt or innocence of the defendants; and, according to your oaths, you must do this, no matter what may be the consequences.

Take the case to your retirement, investigate it with most anxious care, giving to the defendants and to the United States the benefit of the rules of law as I have explained them for your guidance, and, sensible of your great responsibility, render such verdict as will meet with the approval of your own consciences, and justify you before the Judge of all the Earth.

Something Good Out of Nazareth.

Lieut. Gov. Fisk, of Kentucky, is a sensible man. He has repudiated the Democracy, and declared himself for Grant for President. He asserts that Grant's administration is the wisest and best in the history of the Government. Coming from Kentucky, and from such a source, this is admirable. It is no discovery on his part, for thousands believe the same; but to have a Kentucky Democrat exhibit such unusual wisdom is what astonishes people. When the Bourbons of that State begin to show signs of enlightened reason, we shall not despair of the Missouri Democracy. The process of converting it to modern ideas may be tedious, but it is bound to come. The progress of the age is such that no Political Hospital can be satisfied long with an exclusive diet of dry bones. The instincts of an empty stomach demand a change.—*Hannibal Courier.*

COPY BY MEASUREMENT.—Anybody who has been acquainted with the working of a newspaper office, knows by what funny little systems of classifications the editor (who is also the printer, of course,) keeps ready his "copy" assorted—mostly according to length—for all typographical emergencies. A friend of ours was recently in one of these offices—faraway West—in which he saw, hanging by a nail against the wall, long strips of paper pasted over with items, intended to do service, when wanted, in various portions of the journal. While he was there the foreman came in with a request for a brief scrap to fill out a column. "Is there room enough for a snake story?" inquired the great head of the establishment. "I should think not," replied the foreman, "Very well, then," responded the editor, pointing to one of the aforesaid strips, "you can take one of them Dewdrops of Wisdom!"

## SUMMER RESORT.

The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that the well-known "Lakes Hotel," at Bay St. Louis, Miss., has been secured and perfectly renovated by them as a first-class Civil Rights Hotel, under the name of "Stokes Hotel," and will be ready to receive boarders on the 15th of May 1872. The proprietors will spare neither pains nor expense to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

S. J. STOKES & Co., Proprietors.  
New Orleans, March 9, 1872. Smoe.

## TO LET.

## AT BAY ST. LOUIS.

A HOUSE—containing 6 rooms, gallery, water-closet, chicken house, a good spring well, a woodshed, garden and large shade trees, all newly repaired—on Goodchildren street, near Louisiana wharf and the railroad depot, with privilege of a bath house. Address Jeff. Stokes, at the State House, or at STOKES' HOTEL, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

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For St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis and the Bends—

The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to all points on the Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued at all points on the Upper Mississippi as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be seen and staterooms secured on application to

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## THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

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Through tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common Street.

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AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELTON, Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL, Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD, General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

## NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:30 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

## THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street, before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs, STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. B. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.

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THE NEW ORLEANS JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN AND MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROADS.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond. Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 11 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightening Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

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J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

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